June., 1910.

VOL. X

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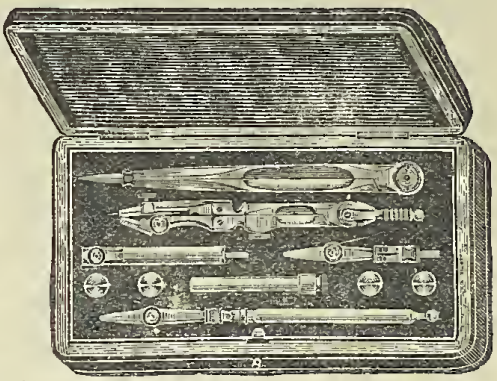
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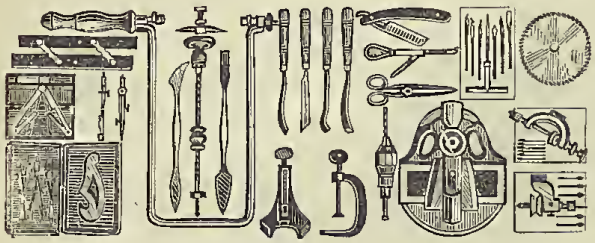
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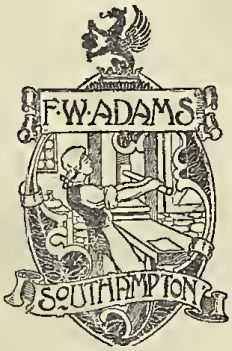
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CONTENTS.

	Page
Concerning Digs	136
John Milton, The Puritan Idealist	124
Notes and News	122
Obiter Dicta	130
On Dit	132
Our Fate	135
The Passing of the Seniors	139
REPORTS AND SOCIETIES' NOTES.	
Choral Society	142
Christian Union (Women's Branch)	142
,, ,, (Men's Branch)	143
Chess Notes	150
Cricket Club	147
Engineering Society	141
Hostel Notes: Bevois Mount House	143
,, Windsor House	144
Literary and Debating Society	140
Male Voice Party	146
The College Concert	145
Territorial Notes	151
Tennis Picnic	150
,, Club	148

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NOTES AND NEWS.

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MRS. CLARKE has completed the work of cataloguing the Cope Collection of Hampshire Pamphlets, so that now there is a full catalogue available for the use of those who seek information on the history of the county. This collection was bequeathed to the College some fifteen years ago by the late Rev. Sir W. Cope, of Bramshill House, Eversley.

MISS AUBREY, M.A., has recently published an edition of Speed's "History of Southampton."

PROFESSOR HEARNSHAW has published a "Life of Sir Henry Vane," in the "Congregational Worthies" Series of Biographies.

MR. L. A. LONG, B.A., who was a student in our College from 1902 to 1905, has been ordained to a curacy in Rothbury.

DURING this session there has been formed the "Southampton and District Mathematical Society," affiliated to the Mathematical Association. At the first meeting, held in October at Taunton School, Professor Watkin, M.A., was elected President of the Society, and read a paper on "Ancient and Modern Methods in Geometry." At the second meeting, held in December, Mr. Holmes (Secretary of the Society), discoursed on "Axioms and Postulates." The third meeting was held in March at the Grammar School, where Dr. Fenwick, of Bournemouth, read a paper on "Logarithms." At the last meeting, held in the College, in May, Mr. Godfrey, of the Royal Naval College, introduced a discussion on the Board of Education circular on the Teaching of Geometry.

The Southampton and District Branch of the Teachers' Guild, of which Professors Watkin and Clarke are the Hon. Secretaries, has had a busy session.

This began on Oct. 21st with the Annual General Meeting, at the Grammar School, when officers were elected, and Mr. Telford Varley opened a discussion on the recent Board of Education circular on the Teaching of Geometry. At a meeting of the Council on October 29th, Mr. D. T. Cowan, M.A., County Director of Education, was re-elected as Representative on the Central Council of the Guild, and Professor Watkin as Delegate to the Workers' Educational Association. A Conversazione was held in the Hall of the College on Dec. 7th, when about 150 members and friends were present; scientific and other exhibits were arranged in the Hall. Professor Eustice gave an address on "Flying Machines," (illustrated by means of aeroplane models); Professor Studer held forth on the objects and advantages of the Guild; and the proceedings ended with votes of thanks to all concerned. The next meeting was held on Feb. 18th at New College, when Prof. Clarke, in a paper on "Early Teutonic Invasions of Hampshire," outlined the account recently put forward as an alternative to the usually accepted narrative of the Cerdic invasions. At the meeting on March 18th, at Taunton School, Mr. Frearson lectured on "Some Aspects of the Teaching of Geography," dealing chiefly with outdoor work, the use of the lantern, and the necessity for a suitable library; a collection of apparatus suitable for school work in Geography was exhibited.

JOHN MILTON, THE PURITAN IDEALIST.*

By F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D.

\+ + +

II.

It remains to ask what—if Milton was so peculiarly the product of his age—were the qualities which make him memorable to-day in the world of thought and morals. What can the Puritan Idealist of the seventeenth century teach the busy wayfarer of the twentieth century? This is almost the same as to ask what was the permanent contribution of Puritanism to human progress? It need hardly be said, of course, that we do not at this day go to *Paradise Lost* or *Paradise Regained* for theology, or philosophy, or science; that we do not take our views of the clergy from *Lycidas*, or our opinions concerning episcopacy from the ecclesiastical pamphlets; that we gain no light from Milton on the problems of divorce, or education, or civil government; that we do not even look to his *Defence of the People of England* for an adequate—still less the best—statement of the case of the Commonwealth against the king. No; though Milton dealt with themes that are still of vital interest, he dealt with them in a way that is wholly obsolete. Though he advocated reforms which are even yet unaccomplished, though he outlined policies which are as far in advance of the twentieth century as they were of the seventeenth, he did so from a point of view which we cannot share; he used arguments and appeals which leave us entirely cold. Intellectually, the present age has completely vacated the region which Milton and Puritans inhabited. But Puritanism was not a creed; it was "a religious temper and a moral tone." The Puritans were not a sect; they were the salt of the earth. They were, at their best, men of heroic mould:

> "strong in will,
> "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

and they remain to us, as they will remain to distant posterities, types of spiritual elevation and moral grandeur unmatched save among the Prophets of old. To Milton, then, we in these last days turn not for doctrine, but for inspiration; we go to him not for light, but to catch the glow of his great passion for purity and freedom; we follow him in order that, as far removed above the mean and ephemeral as he, we may gain

*Continued from our March Number.

his wide outlook. For his was a soul which stood, sleepless and untiring on "visionary hill,"

> "Watching and harkening for ethereal news,
> Looking beyond Life's storms and Death's cold dews
> To habitations of Eternal Will."

If we ask more particularly wherein consisted Milton's peculiar moral grandeur, we may remark first, his high sense of a divine vocation; secondly, his obedience to the call of duty; thirdly, his vehement earnestness; fourthly, his courage and individuality; fifthly, his loftiness and dignity; and finally, his passion for liberty. A few words under each head will suffice:—

(1). *Milton's High Sense of a Divine Vocation.*—To every Puritan the presence of God was the supreme reality, the call of God the infallible guide of life. Hence Milton was not one of the lyric band of poets, overflowing with melody, who, like the rapturous lark, continue "singing hymns unbidden," ignorant and careless of the impulse which moves them, pouring forth their souls "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art." From his earliest days a sense of vocation was upon him, and he set himself to the task of preparing for the work which God had assigned to him "by labour and intent study," joined with "devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit that can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the life of whom he pleases." He trained himself "to scorn delights and live laborious days." He amassed the store of his great learning, not for learning's sake, but that he might the more worthily fulfil the duty laid upon him. He lived as ever in his "great Taskmaster's eye." Thus he was no mere rhymster, but a seer; and, when he looked among the men of earlier days to find those with whom he had affinity, it was not Chaucer, or Spenser, or even Shakespeare that he named, but:

> "Blind Thamyris, and blind Mæonides,
> And Tiresias and Phineus, Prophets old."

(2). *Milton's Obedience to the Call of Duty.*—He was ever attentive to the voice of conscience, and we know of no instance in which he failed to respond to what he conceived to be the heavenly command, or in which he deliberately preferred the low path of ease and self-indulgence to the high path of duty. Just as his poetry never falls short of grandeur, though it lacks "the lighter graces of the softer Muse;" so his character was never wanting in heroic virtue, though it lacked the more tender and endearing charm of sympathy and

love. When he was travelling in Italy, amid scenes of beauty that entranced him, and in the company of men whose powers stirred and stimulated the finest energies of his mind, he resolutely turned his face homeward, abandoning his own pleasures, when he heard of his country's troubles; for he said, "I considered it dishonorable to be enjoying myself at my ease in foreign lands while my countrymen were striking a blow for freedom." When he returned to England, he, of resolute purpose and because he felt it to be the will of Heaven, left the pursuit of poetry, to which he believed he had been called and to which his whole genius inclined him, in order that he might fulfil the more immediate and more urgent duty of ministering to the cause of the elect and of serving the commonwealth of the realm. For twenty years—the twenty years during which he was at the maturity of his powers—he bent his thought, which by nature soared "above th' Aonian Mount," and wandered through Eternity, to the obedience of the passing hour. How great was his surrender we do not realise, unless we remember how high was Milton's sense of the call which had made him a poet, and how long and toilsome had been the discipline through which he had put himself in preparation for his prophetic task. Wordsworth shows his perception of the magnitude of Milton's abnegation when he says:—

> "Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart!
> Thou had'st a voice whose sound was like the sea:
> Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
> So did'st thou travel on life's common way
> In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
> The lowliest duties on herself did lay."

(3). *Milton's Vehement Earnestness.*—His firm belief in his vocation, and his unwavering obedience to duty, cleansed him from all frivolity. He never wrote one idle word; he allowed no light fancy to lead him astray. The sternness of his creed, and the critical import of his times, stamped out the gaity of his spirit, and he became filled with the burning zeal of a Hebrew seer. Behind the writings of his latter life—behind the long-drawn periods of the prose works, behind the classic perfection of the sonnets, behind the splendid imagery of *Paradise Lost*—there blazes the consuming flame of passionate devotion to a cause. Sometimes, particularly in the prose works, the fire reaches the surface, and Milton's language becomes sulphurous, volcanic, seismic. But it is language the nature and significance of which cannot be mistaken. It is the language not of argument, but of denunciation; it is the utterance not of a logician, but of a prophet; it is designed not to convince one who holds a different opinion, but to crush

an enemy of God. It is with an awful exultation, like that of Michael triumphant at the gates of Heaven, that Milton glories over Charles the tyrant fallen, or Salmasius the blasphemer dead.

(4). *Milton's Courage and Individuality.* — It goes without saying that a man who had Milton's consciousness of calling, his sense of duty, and his conviction of the greatness of the issues involved in the conflict in which he was engaged, was a man to whom cowardice was impossible. The Calvinism in which Milton was nurtured was not a creed for feeble folk; but it braced the strong to the measure of the stature of heroes and martyrs. The days in which Milton lived was not tolerant days. On the Continent the wars of religion were still wasting the lands; the spheres of influence of Protestantism and Catholicism had not yet been delimited. In England the triangular conflict between Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents was being waged with intense bitterness. In every country dissent from the ruling creed was dangerous. Yet Milton whether in Papal Italy or in Philistine England calmly, unflinchingly, consistently maintained his course. His conduct was at all times harmonious with his memorable words:—"I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat." But not only did Milton manifest the virtue of heroic act, he displayed the virtue, still more rare and remarkable in that day, of courageous and unfettered thought. Though the grandson of a sturdy Catholic, the son of an Episcopalian, himself in early manhood a Presbyterian, he became an Independent among Independents; till at the close of his life he was attached to no church, attended no form of public worship, and held a body of doctrine which in all probability no other man has ever held, either before or since. Space fails me even to enumerate the more curious of his tenets. It must suffice to note that taken together they make up a creed unique in the history of religious thought.

(5). *Milton's Loftiness and Dignity.* — Milton stood thus alone, removed from the concourse of his fellows, mainly because he had reached heights to which they could not attain. There was about his mein the dignity of spiritual majesty. He had no friends, for none could look upon him as an equal. We never hear of him either as loving or as being loved; his soul was too far withdrawn from the common ways of men. The celestial beings of whom he wrote in his last great poems were those with whom he held familiar communion. His

conversation was in Heaven. Before his eyes, closed to all earthly sights, the pageant of eternity was unrolled. Infinity—from the supreme abodes of bliss, through the vast regions of chaos whence was formed the ordered earth, down to "the deep tract of Hell"—lay open to his gaze. Direct revelation enabled him to

> "see and tell
> Of things invisible to mortal sight."

Hence he was not—as some have maintained—careful to keep within the strict limits of the scripture narratives. Though he could not without impiety and treachery depart from them, he could and did supplement them. The details of the story of the temptation and the fall of Eve in the Garden are almost wholly Miltonic. It is hardly too much to say that Milton regarded the three poems of his maturity not as commentaries on the Bible so much as inspired additions to the Canon. It is this that lends significance to the magnificent appeal:—

> "And chiefly Thou, O Spirit! that dost prefer
> Before all temples th' upright heart and pure,
> Instruct me, for thou know'st; Thou from the first
> Was't present, and with mighty wings outspread
> Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss
> And mad'st it pregnant: What in me is dark
> Illumine, what is low raise and support;
> That to the height of this great argument
> I may assert Eternal Provideuce,
> And justify the ways of God to men."

It was not for a paraphrase that Milton sought inspiration. If the occupation of paraphrasing admits of inspiration, it is certainly not such inspiration as comes from Heaven. It was not a paraphrase, but a new apocalypse that Milton set out to write, and one who enjoyed the beatific vision which was vouchsafed to him, one to whom were made known by God himself mysteries hidden from the foundation of the world, could not but be superhuman in loftiness and dignity.

(6). *Milton's Passion for Liberty.*—But if Milton was profoundly convinced that he was the vehicle of the Heavenly Muse, he was lowly and faithful enough to believe that to others also revelations might be given, and that the free spirit of God dwelt in all the elect. It was this faith, I think, which was the root and source of that passion for freedom which is the vital breath of all his utterances. He ardently longed that man, made in the image of God, redeemed and sanctified, endowed with infinite divine possibilities, should be allowed to realise himself unfettered by vexatious human restrictions. Hence he pleaded with the chosen in the day of their power, and urged them to break the bonds of medieval education, to shake off the shackles of the Canon Law, to abolish the

inquisition of the censorship, to cast away the burden of episcopacy, to stamp out the tyranny of feudalised monarchy, to leave the individual soul free to worship its Maker as it would. He advocated the separation of Church from State, and the religious toleration which it implied, not, as did Cromwell, for reasons military and political, but because a principle was at stake to maintain which "were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

When, then, we look at Milton, the Puritan Idealist, as he stands in his integrity, we feel that the noble eulogy pronounced by F. W. Robertson is not undeserved. "If we were asked," said the great preacher, "who in the eighteen Christian centuries stands before us as the highest approximation to what we conceive is Christian manhood, in which are in rare manner blended purity and passion, gracefulness and strength, ... we should scarcely hesitate to answer—John Milton." Hence we take up the cry of Wordsworth, urgent to-day as in the stress of the crisis of a century ago:—

> "Milton, thou should'st be living at this hour,
> England hath need of thee."

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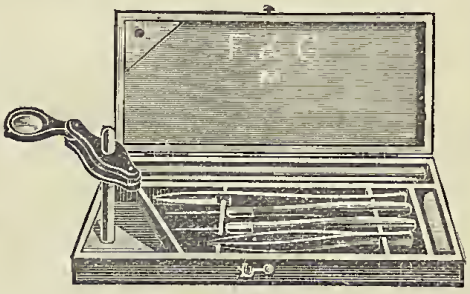
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SESSIONAL.

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Or surely you'll grow double;
Up! Up! my friend and clear your looks
Why all this toil and trouble?

Wordsworth.

AT HYGIENE.

Now shall their speaking be stayed;
Ah! so let it be.

Swinburne.

THE AIR CURE.

The very hairs on your head are all numbered.

THE BELL.

The bell is pealing,
And every feeling
Within me responds
To the dismal knell.

Longfellow.

A JUNIOR AND A WRESTLE.

I would die at her feet,
I would die, I would die for her.

Faust.

THE WAR CRY.

And a mighty troop around
With their tramping shook the ground.

Shelley.

Came the loud convivial din,
Singing and applause of feet.

Longfellow.

THE INTERVAL.

As soon as you have taken some refreshment
We shall be ready.

Shelley.

TO SENIORS.

Farewell! a word that must be and has been,
A sound which makes us linger yet, farewell.

Byron.

So fare you well, till we shall meet again.

Shakespeare.

COCKER.

A smile in his gay moustache lurks.

Longfellow.

ANY STUDENT.

Who steals my purse steals trash.

Shakespeare.

A STUDENT'S GREETING.

My foot, my tutor.

Shakespeare.



THAT a Mother Confessor is needed at a certain House.

THAT she would have her time fully occupied.

THAT he did not overstep the mark.

THAT by "we" he means the bicycle and himself.

THAT "spanking" is a new craze.

THAT one Junior would like to have the punishment deferred.

THAT the men students were as the Gadarene swine, they went down to the waters to drink.

THAT never-the-less, the police got very angry.

THAT it "was framed by the Senate and the glass put in by Nickel."

THAT we would like to record, that the glass *was* put in by Nickel.

THAT "was it big writing, Sir?"

THAT Mr. J-n-s thinks school practice a joke.

THAT "Ireland's opportunity was England's extremity."

THAT it sounds alright.

THAT "Dear me! did you have anything to do with this?"

THAT addresses are sometimes found in milk.

THAT the Engineers will tell you what it means.

THAT Tyrrell and Green's have other attractions than those in their windows.

THAT we speak English down our way.

THAT the latest fashion for tennis is—the uniform of the Terriers.

THAT we do not quite know whether this dress be for swank or to save another.

THAT when you *cut* your name in a desk, the result is that you pay for it.

THAT the results of the tennis practice reflects great *merit* on the club.

THAT the Inter Arts men went to the Exhibition—alas! their fate.

THAT cigarettes are an aid to Science.

THAT a couple *is* two in normal maths.

THAT "Alice in Wonderland" can find no rival, not even in the island.

THAT Clergy *do* bring something to the stock.

THAT now we are on the subject—the proof of the pudding lies in the eating.

THAT the drill examination will be at 10 p.m.

THAT a "a super-saturated solution is one in which a liquid has dissolved more than it possibly can."

That 12 Freemen = 1 Noble. How Strange!!

THAT we are only fit to be errand boys.

THAT soon we will be running round after a certain learned gentleman enquiring "Carry your parcel, Sir!

OUR FATE

* * *

(An impecunious student's lament, written three month's after leaving College, on the fate of some of his fellow students, who can find no work in the teaching profession).

They sat in lectures by my side,
 They spent two years at swot,
Now they are scattered far and wide
 Beyond this sacred spot.

The same stern air of getting work
 Puckered each Hartley brow,
As from the Coll. they went to shirk—
 Where are those slackers now?

There's one who all day long remains
 In Cockney parks and Strand,
And begs for pence 'midst sun and rains—
 The slackest of our band.

And one—the Workhouse holdeth one;
 He loves a pauper's life,
And basks reclining in the sun
 Far from ignoble strife.

There's one who sits on Bournemouth sands
 And piles up castles steep,
And deftly with his tender hands
 Makes money by the heap.

One's presence Portland goal hath blest;
 He scaled one night the walls
Where slept a moneyed man at rest,
 So now—in prison halls.

One's working in the harvest fields,
 And thatching new made ricks;
His knowledge to the yokel yields
 And all his College tricks.

One's strolling with a minstrel troup
 On Brighton's Grand Parade;
And one has joined a circus group,
 'Tis said, his name is made.

And parted thus they *work*, who played
At swotting books with me,
Who so much energy betrayed
When Profs. were by to see.

To me in vain does Labour call
To spend my time at work,
I cannot make the wherewithal,
And so, I simply shirk.

G.A.

CONCERNING DIGS.

♠ ♠ ♠

READER, I would be serious. It would avail me little if I were not so, when dealing with a matter of so grave concern as digs. But serious or no, the fact remains that we were both turned out by our respective and respectable landladies to seek fresh (I mean, *other*) lodgings. Why, I cannot for the life of me understand. We paid the rent, when we had the money, and money was generally no object to *us*. We religiously turned in, night after night, past the hour of eleven, and thus afforded the good souls a splendid opportunity for filling up the "diaries," only we threatened to give a week's notice if they once dared insert therein anything that would damage our good names and our characters. We stole the matches, with which to light ladies' lamps and—our cigarettes; there was little else we could lay hands on. We passed our plates up two and three and four times at dinner and on that occasion it would be remarked that "this is your fourth helping, sir!"—we noted the fact with pleasure on finding that our appetites were in such perfect condition. We asked for our breakfasts in bed on Sunday mornings, and those days when it rained we would gather at my lodgings, sing all the topical songs and recount the tales of other days, of other deeds, of other people. That room became a veritable *salon*, only in the next the lady of the house wished to sleep, and strange to say she could not for we were creating a slight disturbance—it would have been stranger still if she *had* slept. Then we relieved the monotony of the day by a pleasant game of Snap. But, what is more, we growled on every possible occasion, like true Englishmen. We grumbled because the salt was at the other end of the breakfast table, because we had to get up in the mornings and go to bed at midnight, in fact, we growled to the top of our bent and

being considerate, bestowed it all on the landladies. But —such is life—they, in return, bade us leave the shelter of their hospitable roofs. Ungrateful women ! !

We quickly found others "suitable for two single gentlemen." But we had jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Conscientious landladies the last were, but here was one with a mathematical mind. Of all kinds of women I think the worst be, next to bluestockings, landladies who dole out their food with mathematical precision. If jam were on the table the cake was missing, or perchance if cake managed to be there—which I can assure you was seldom—she stopped our jam. Or if a plate of soup, made from the bones of yesterday's rabbit pie, were set before us, we would wait in vain for the sweets. And the suppers—we rose from them refreshed like the giants as of old! Precisely at 9 p.m., the landlady—my friend learned to call her Miss Pecksniff—would come strutting in, bearing triumphantly the repast for our evening meal. "It 'as been a nice day, 'asn't ?" she would ask. "Yes," came the answer from one of us. "It 'asn't rained to-day, as it ?" she would continue. No answer was forthcoming ; we were intent on reading the morning paper or some educational treatise. "I said it 'asn't rained, 'as it ?" she would ask again, with decidedly more emphasis. "Oh! no," we would hasten to assure her, it had not rained. No, she would agree, it had *not* rained, and with a good-night and a sweep and rustle of her gown she would withdraw her stately form from our presence.

And then to the feast, Reader. We would draw our chairs up quickly and closely to see what fare was to be had. A tray, a jug of water, two glasses, four slices (?) of bread, never more or less, a pat of butter and a cheese dish—that is what we beheld. Gently but firmly, almost pathetically, one of us would remove the cover from off the dish and there it was, nestled amongst a piece of tissue paper, solitary and helpless, a piece of cheese, never more than a cubic centimetre. Having got over the shock, for some minutes we would toss a coin, as to who would have that dear piece of cheese, or that equally prized pat of butter. Sometimes we would share the spoils, but not often for as we scientists knew, it is difficult to split Molecules. Yet after the feast, whilst we laid our heads upon our feather pillows—they were really that, because we plucked some of the feathers from our hair in the morning, the pillow-case wanted mending or renewing—we neither saw visions nor dreamed dreams. No, Miss Pecksniff would have none of those things, like ghosts and other things in dreams, in *her* house. And so she fed us accordingly.

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But cheese and water! Perchance you have revived your hopes with beer and cheese or smacked your chops at claret or port or maybe a dry ginger, but cheese and water; why, it only requires a *very* little to satisfy your wants. If you would study economy, live on cheese and water. One is satisfied if it be given in small quantities. In fact the less you get of it, the happier you are.

One night, we came in laden with a melon and some bananas and grapes, and ate as men who had not had a square meal for many a day. And when we were crawling up the stairs, quite satisfied that we had dined well and late, we heard on the passage footsteps as of a fairy. Then a sweet voice was heard: "Why, they have left the skins!" it said. Well, so we had. But did she expect us to eat the skins and all! So we carried each other upstairs and tucked one another in bed. And when dawn broke we wended our way downstairs. "It's a nice morning, isn't it?" was the old familiar question. "Yes, it's splendid," one would venture. "It is'nt going to rain, is it?" We didn't care two pins about that. Our delicious breakfast of fatty bacon and half an egg each (sometimes instead of the latter it was two chips of potato), was more to our satisfaction. "I said, it isn't going to rain, is it?" she asserted again with more emphasis as she arranged the salt cellar. "Oh! no," we agreed it was not going to rain. Again she though it would not rain, and then we were left in peace.

Such dear reader was life at those never-to-be-forgotten digs. One of us been mundane enought to leave such a paradise on earth, and is two stones heavier as a result; the remaining one, whose courage is marvellous, is now fairly acclimatised, and will not leave for the simple yet all important reason that he is too lazy.



THE PASSING OF THE SENIORS.

* * *

FAMILIAR students to Southampton's eye
For just two years;
Their knell is tolled; behold! they pass and die,
The Seniors.
Give the fine fellows as a last good-bye
Three parting cheers!

Grand fellows all; not forced or pressed were they—
The swotter's fate—
For them the life of slack and mirth and gay
Held out its bait;
Of their free will they chose this happy way
To serve the State.

Aye, happy! For what need of work was theirs,
That, though they feel
Worn out, as oft, by learned rot and cares,
Yet, true as steel,
They gave their hard earned leisure to affairs
Of College weal.

Those hours which most to swot and reading lend,
And studies light,
On sport's field and in Common Room they spend,
That so they might
Learn well their *Alma Mater* to defend
If called to fight.

Yet all unmoved by "hauls" and taunts and fear
Of their sad plight,
They slacked with dogged courage, year to year,
With all their might,
Till they had proved, Certificate so near,
Their worth's true right.

And now at last into the world they hie,
Their work is done;
When men their sterling value to apply
Have just begun,
The word of doom goes forth; they pass and die;
Their race is run.

They pass and die ; yet leave their lasting name
Immortalised,
Still eager that their College foremost claim
Stands equalised ;
Their spirit lives ; 'tis but the outward frame
And form that dies.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

♦ ♦ ♦

The last debate took place on March 11th, when the House met to listen to a debate on Conscription, in which Mr. Bury, seconded by Mr. Jones, proposed that "Conscription is unnecessary and undesirable"; while Mr. Seabrook, seconded by Mr. Boyce opposed it.

Mr. Bury laid much stress upon the British love of liberty but at the same time stated that no talk of Conscription would be necessary if the Government made it worth the Soldier's while to join the army. "Where the money is, there will the Soldiers be also."

Mr. Seabrook stated that the object of Conscription was to maintain the skeleton of a large army in peace so that in time of war it could be easily gathered together. The fact he said that Conscription would materially lessen unemployment should go strongly in its favour.

An interesting discussion followed the speeches of the leaders and seconders and after a very hearty vote of thanks had been passed to the Chairman, Professor Studer, for having so ably presided at the debates, the motion was put and declared carried by a majority of 24.

The last meeting, to complete the programme, was the combined meeting of the Literary and Debating and Choral Societies. This took place on May 27th in the Central Hall, where tea was served, and was in every way a success. Through the kind effort of our worthy Vice-President Professor Clarke, we were enabled to listen to a most interesting paper on the "Life and Works of Handel" given by Mr. Holmes, of the Grammar School. Several songs from Handel's works were admirably rendered by Miss Saunders and Mr. Parry, while a few choruses were sung by a number of Students under the direction of Mr. Haskell, our energetic and enthusiastic Secretary of the Choral Society. The genial way in which Mr. Holmes presented his account of the Composer's life was so much appreciated by the Students that they refused to allow him to omit certain items on the programme, which he wished to do owing to pressure of time. Handel's style of writing, we were told, was quite original. He knew that German musicians had previously made a point of sacrificing vocal music for accompaniment, while the Italian composers prized the voice above all instruments. Handel therefore set to work and originated a style which was a compromise between the German and Italian styles, but still gave a foremost place to the voice.

The programme of music included Handel's "Water Music" beautifully played on the piano by Mr. Holmes who throughout acted as accompanist; Selections from the Beggar's Opera, and the Hallelujah Chorus. Special mention must be made of the way in which Miss Saunders rendered "Oh Ponder Well" and also of Mr. Parry's rendering of "How happy could I be with either." We know not to whom he referred but—we believe him!!!

Professor Clarke proposed and Professor Studer seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Holmes and the vote was carried with acclamation.

A dance concluded the evening's entertainment and here we must thank those members who so kindly consented to accompany the dances.

A parting personal word and I have finished my work in connection with H.U.C. Literary and Debating Society. Throughout the session I have always been able to rely upon the hearty co-operation of each of the Committee. I have to thank all for the kind way in which they have supported my efforts and if I have instilled sufficient enthusiasm into the present juniors to make them carry on the next session as successfully as this, then I think I have fulfilled all the duties which were so kindly and unanimously entrusted to me by the Students.

M.G.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

♦ ♦ ♦

As we had hoped, we were enabled, by the courtesy of the several managers etc., to arrange a series of visits to local works, for the summer term.

The first visit was to the works of J. I. Thornycroft & Co., of Woolston. It is not the first time that the Society has paid a visit to these well known works, but to the majority of the visitors, it was a new experience. The yard was very busy completing the five torpedo boat distroyers for the Admiralty. Though we were not of course permitted to look over the boats, yet we saw the making of the different parts in the shops. In the pattern shop we saw the same old chestnut "Apprentices are not permitted to use saws under 18 years of age. Whilst we were in the boiler shops, there was a fairly severe thunder storm, but the din in the shop was so great that we heard nothing of it.

On Saturday, May 21st, the Permanent Way Institute of London were entertained by our Society. The party arrived down by the 2.15 train and, augmented by a party of our own members, was taken at once to the docks *via* the Western Shore (the *tide* was high, not the flavour). When we reached the docks we were taken over the Edinburgh Castle (which sailed the same day). The visit was thoroughly enjoyed, and after we left the boat we were taken over the New Dock by Mr. Wentworth Shields. The party then returned to the College where tea was served, after which Mr. Wentworth Shields gave a chatty lecture on the Docks, illustrated by lantern slides. The party left by the 8.3 p.m., train after a thoroughly enjoyable day.

The next visit was to the new Locomotive Works at Eastleigh. The works are the largest that we have yet visited and one wished to spend a week instead of a short afternoon in looking over it. Some of the machines were almost super-human in intelligence. In the assembling shop a complete locomotive is lifted bodily form one rail to another by two cranes. The works are very complete and are said to be the largest of the kind in England.

We had hoped to pay a visit to Prof. Milne's Observatory, in the Isle of Wight but, owing to repairs to the laboratory, the date was inconvenient so we went to the Waterworks at Otterbourne instead. It was a very interesting visit which everyone enjoyed, especially we enjoyed the water. The cleanliness and general aspect of tidiness etc., were very noticeable.

We hope to arrange one or two more visits and so conclude a very successful session.

T.C.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

In presenting the final report for the session, we are pleased to be able to congratulate ourselves on a most successful year's work. There is no doubt that the Choral Society has had a record season, and has taken a prominent part in the social life of the College.

It not only presented with great credit to the College, the chosen work for Dr. Somervell's visit, but also carried through most successfully the First College Concert.

In connection with tbe lecture on Handel given by Mr. Holmes, at the combined meeting of the Literary and Debating and Choral Societies, several members of the Society assisted in the musical illustrations by rendering the two chornses, "O, Father, whose Almighty Power" and "See, the Conqu'ring Hero Comes," from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus."

This meeting concluded the work of the Choral Society for the session. The secret of success of the past session, has been largely due to the keen interest which our worthy conductor (Mr. Geo. Leake) takes in the Society and to the valuable assistance which Miss E. R. Aubrey, has rendered in preparing the part songs of the Women Students, which were presented at the College Concert.

Thanks are also due to our President (Prof. Clarke) and the Committee, for the admirable manner in which they worked together and thus lightened considerably, the work of the Secretary.

We sincerely hope that the Choral Society will be as prosperous in the future as it has been this year.

P.G.H.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

There is nothing of much importance to report this term. We had one General Meeting, which was held at Bevois Mount House, on Sunday, May 29th, when Mr. Rowland gave a very helpful address, being especially applicable to Students. The attendance was good, about 45 being present.

Circles have been held as usual in both hostels and among the local students.

The local branch has now existed for a whole session, and although the number of members is still small, yet interest has been awakened, and the initial difficulties partially overcome. It is felt that with so encouraging a beginning, there is a great future in store for this section of the Women's Branch.

Members have been working all this term trying to obtain funds to send a good delegation to the Baslow Conference. Last year three delegates were sent from the Women's Branch, and this year we are boping to send at least five delegates. Miss Stone, wbo was one of the delegates last year, has been asked to act this year, as a Company Officer during one of

the Conferences. Others are also hoping to go, though not as delegates. So far the following have been elected:—

Miss E. Clarke from Windsor House.
Miss M. McLachlan , Southampton.
Miss M. Miles ,, Bevois Mount House.

The officers for next year are:—

Vice-Presidents:—Hostel—Miss M. Miles.
Local—Miss M. McLachlan.

Hon. Sec.:—Miss P. Mann.

Committee:—Misses Barnes, Dallison, Knapp, and Stone.

In looking back on the session 1909-10, we feel that our C.U. has indeed been more than a name; and although the number of members has not increased, yet each member has taken a keener personal interest in the work of the Christian Union. E.W.

MEN'S BRANCH.

We thank the following men for their success in giving us useful addresses this term;—Messrs. Freeman, Haskell, Bury, French, and Landon.

At a combined meeting Mr. St. Albyn Wells gave us a rousing address on "The Evangelisation of the World in the Present Generation." We thank Miss N. Dymott for singing to us on that occasion "Oh Song Divine."

We now come to the close of another session and as the closing days draw nearer we realise more and more how deeply we have enjoyed the many quiet Sunday afternoons spent in considering spiritual truths. To those of our College Colleagues who are about to enter upon wider spheres of work we wish them true success and real happiness in all life's ways.

It is hoped that all will try to be present at the "Farewell Combined Meeting," when Mr. Morris, B.A., will speak to us.

HOSTEL NOTES.

♦ ♦ ♦

BEVOIS MOUNT HOUSE.

THE Hostel takes this opportunity of bowing itself out for this session, to the regret of the Seniors without exception, the orphaned Juniors expecting to turn up again next term as "ensamples to the fold."

Internal affairs have not been very exciting this term, for the Hostel has to a large extent been the victim of circumstances. There has been the—

Financial Question, which is, of course, always lurking in the marginal area, and is threatening to become pressing as the end draws on. One Student did set off home last time with her fare and 2d., but this time it seems that we shall be lucky if we come off with 2d. There is also the—

Certificate Question, which is casting forward a lengthening shadow. Seniors are thinking that after all it is rather a necessary part of a College career, and self-denial is ablaze. It is a case of the "Royal Magazine" or "Whelpton"; Bacon or Bed; Tennis or Lamb. One must "Catch, then, catch the transient hour," and out of this has arisen the—

Early Rising Question. Crowds rise with the lark and trip to the Swottery, and, instead of wishing pleasant dreams to one's neighbours at night the question arises, " See, what time shall I wake you to-morrow? Did you say half-past four or five?" There is always the

Weather Question, and if it does not rain or blow hard or hail or thunder or be very cold we arrange picnics and tennis and have tea in the garden (and also swot there) but otherwise (*i,e.* on most days) we swot within and try to be very cheerful.

The Tennis Question shows much *esprit de corps*, and if sports badges accrued to all those willing to turn out to support that noble game, there would not be a *great* number unhonoured. Great sacrifices are made on this account, even to the extent of Anglo Saxon and elementary maths., and it seems only right that it should be recognised. There *was*—

The Concert Question, which was indeed a sudden one. Seven days only divided the hostel from publicity, and its only remaining hour was snapped up—9-10 p.m. The tri-sected hostel sungin unison and woe-betide anyone who tried to stop them having once got under way. The Conductor each time retired in an exhausted condition (not having been allowed to stop at the first signs of fatigue, presumably). The Seconds privately wondered whether they ought really to be helping those Firsts, and the Firsts thought why couldn't the Seconds keep their part—*they* could; and the Thirds growled away *sans cesse*. So of course it is impossible to say who it was singing " Cold cream at night " instead of " Cold Queen of Night," and " Lux in her hair " for " Sunlight in her eyes," but we rather suspect those Thirds.

This term has been a very intimate one, because we all feel that,

" He who has a thousand friends
Has never a one to spare."

To those coming here from Windsor House we extend a hearty welcome and hope they will find life here as jolly as we have, and will love the things we love—the cedar-tree, the garden, the tennis court, etc.; to those remaining a happy time next year, and to those departing much success and the Hostel's blessing. May they be " Wisely worldly but not worldly wise," and though they may replace with other the fellowship of this two years, may they never forget that College friends are friends in need.

" When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought;
But if awhile I think of thee, dear friends,
All losses are restored and sorrows end.

F.V.K.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

" I think that we
Shall never more at any future time
Delight our souls with talk of (k) nightly deeds,
Walking about the bedrooms and the stairs
Of Windsor House—as in the days that were."

We leave this place for ever. Seniors and Juniors alike lament this, as they have to launch forth into an unknown future,

At the begining of this term one senior had a handful. The Juniors howled over School Practice, and of course—like every other year—they were the noisiest set that have ever been in the house.

The seniors returned and the juniors confessed their sins. Someone had had the audacity to over sleep one morning. She was severely chided and good wishes were extended to the one who is always missed first. It is suggested that after all, parsley is not often out of season.

Cats have been seen at the hostel, not only in the form of "pussy," but also in their unconverted state. We cannot believe this—"it must have been fancy."

"Some are born songsters, some achieve voices, and some have solos thrust upon them." Singing has been most popular this term. We have heard a revised version of "Brennan on the Moor" from the juniors. Sweet strains of music from the seniors' table made breakfast more palatable. Someone thought it was in the minor mode. Someone else thought it was'nt *á la mode* at all. Hence the remark "We don't want concerts at breakfast." This was not the general opinion however; many would have liked an *encore*.

The Juniors have delivered this their act and deed—"Be this known unto all men." The Seniors go forth to do five years' hard labour, or swell the ranks of the unemployed. We grieve very much at the breaking up of our happy family.

It is with much sorrow that we bid farewell to Mrs. Creed who has been "as one in suffering all, that suffers nothing." Our very best thanks are due to her for making us so happy at Windsor House.

THE COLLEGE CONCERT

♦ ♦ ♦

In previous years several attempts have been made to carry out a College Concert but all efforts have hitherto failed. This year however, the Committee of the Choral Society were determined to see the idea brought to an issue and Friday, May 6th saw the institution of the First Annual College Concert.

The Committee had provided sufficient invitation tickets to fill the Central Hall, and the whole of these were in circulation some few days previous to the event, thus indicating that the idea of a College Concert had undoubtedly "caught on" with the Students.

On the appointed evening, the Hall was filled, almost to overflowing, by a most appreciative audience, which seemed to inspire the vocalists and contributed largely to the success of the evening.

Punctually at 8 o'clock, the orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. Geo. Leake rendered the overture to Gounod's "Mireille" which was ollowed by Elgar's Cantata "The Banner of St. George." Next came a Shakesperian Song entitled "Under the Greenwood Tree" by the women students, who also rendered most tastefully the Folk Song "Oh! no John." The men students then gave the Shakesperian Song "Sigh no more, Ladies" and the Folk Song "Brennan on the Moor."

This concluded Part I. of the programme and during the interval which followed, our President, Professor Clarke, M.A., expressed in the name of the Society, their appreciation of the presence of such a large and attentive audience, which would encourage them to make the Concert an annual event.

Part II. opened with a glee by the Male Voice Party entitled "Strike the Lyre" after which Miss Monica Sanders gave a charming rendering of "Sunshine and Butterflies." Other items were part songs by the Southampton Women Students and the Hostel Women Students, and glees by the Male Voice Party, while Mr. Frank Parry won well merited applause for his excellent rendering of "Neptune." The last item consisted of two double quartettes. (1) "Sing on with cheerful strain" and (2) "The Fisherman's Good Night," the various parts being taken by Misses Bryant, Dymott, Hughes, and Parker, and Messrs. Crawshaw, Turner, French and Goodman. The proceedings were brought to a suitable conclusion by the singing of the National Antbem.

Many thanks are due to our worthy conductor (Mr. Geo. Leake, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.), the accompanists (Miss E. R. Aubrey, M.A. and Mr. E. J. Trowbridge), and those members of the orchestra who rendered such valuable assistance. Also to Messrs. Shepherd and Hedger who kindly furnished the platform.

The success of the Concert was due to the admirable way in which all the members of the Society pulled together and attended the practices, which unfortunately were very few in number. But in spite of the many difficulties in our way the first College Concert proved a gigantic success and we hope the present Junior Students will see that a similar concert is arranged next year.

P.G.H.

MALE VOICE PARTY.

♥ ♥ ♥

This Society bas just completed a very successful session's work. The practices have been fairly well attended and we have welcomed the frequent attendance of Prof. Clarke and Mr. Leake. Three pieces were prepared for the Concert:—"Strike tbe Lyre," "Turkish Drinking Song," and "A Farewell." Some of the members also took part in a double quartette. In connection with the visit of Mr. Holmes, to the combined meeting of the Literary and Debating and Choral Societies, we were able to assist the chorus in presenting "See the Conqu'ring Hero Comes" and "O Father whose Almighty Power," from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." A trio for male voices entitled "Let us take the Road," from the "Beggar's Opera," was also sung.

We hope that the junior men will take the Society in hand next session and make it still more successful.

P.G.H.

CRICKET CLUB.

At the time of writing writing we have so far won four matches, drawn two and lost two. The result is highly creditable. There remain four more to play before we close our season. There is every hope that we might be successful in them and thus bring a good season to a close.

A few outstanding incidents are worthy of special notice. Cavill's brilliant innings of 167 against the Law, attracted much attention locally. To compile such a total in an hour and twenty-five minutes is the work of a mighty hitter. He hit 6 sixes, 26 fours, 10 twos and only 7 ones. It was a delightful innings and those of us who witnessed it will not forget it in a hurry.

Ayling distinguished himself at Reading. Playing fine cricket he compiled a valuable 73. Opening the innings, he was the last wicket to fall. It is decidedly the best innings played for the eleven during this season.

Ruddle, at the beginning, did great things with the ball. At Cowes he obtained 6 wickets for 20 runs and in the following match at Reading 7 for 27. He has proved invaluable to his side.

Seniors v. Juniors.

April 30. As usual the game was fought with the utmost vigour and rivalry. Batting first the Seniors compiled 137, of which Cavill made 81. Crawshaw obtained 5 for 47. But the Juniors failed to get within the total by some 60 runs. Their tail failed to wag and so the Seniors came out triumphant from a keenly contested match. The event was celebrated by a smoker in the evening. Much new talent was unearthed and we spent one of the finest evenings in Hartley. Much laughter was causes by the originality of some of the performers, especially those who happened to describe certain past experiences.

v. Northwood.

May 4th. We journeyed to Cowes but came back defeated by some seven wickets. Only two managed to reached double figures and our score of 66 was soon passed. But we had to meet Northwood again later on with a different tale to tell.

v. Winchester T. College.

May 11th. This was our first Inter-College match and Winchester visited us. They possess nothing like the eleven they had, when we met them at Winchester last season. They were dismissed for a total of 83. With the loss of one wicket we passed their score and thus won handsomely by 9 wickets, (Banes 37 not out, Ruddle 36 not out).

v. O.S.O.

May 18th. The match ended in a draw, though practically we were well beaten. Ordnance compiled 209 and 7 of our wickets fell for 91 and of these Ayling made 52.

v. Northwood.

May 25th. Again, Cowes was visited and a most exciting and sporting finished was witnessed. Northwood were dismissed for 54, thanks to the bowling of Ruddle, (6 for 20) and Crawshaw, (4 for 16). Our ninth wicket fell for 43, but Ruddle and Green made an invaluable stand for the last wicket and we won by 10 runs.

v. Reading Univ. College.

May 28. At Reading a fine victory fell to our lot. The fielding at times was faulty, but Ruddle bowling unchanged obtained 7 wickets for 27 and our opponents were dismissed for 88. Our task was not very great and we passed their score with 6 wickets in hand and ended the innings for 150. Ayling made 73 in faultless style.

v. Grammar School.

May 25. The second defeat was sustained against the Grammar School. With 8 of their wickets down for 70, their tail wagged most vigorously and they compiled 113. Our second wicket fell at 55, but a collapse occurred against the lob-bowling of Mr. Fewings and we ended the losers by 18 runs.

v. Law.

June 4th. Many of the first eleven were obliged to stand down owing to shooting and other engagements. Our opponents ran up 233 for the loss of 6 wickets, thanks to a number of missed catches. But Cavill was to give his great exhibition and we ran out the winners by 7 wickets, having made 240 in an hour and a half, a record we believe for Hartley. Ruddle made a faultless 48.

v. Reading Univ. College.

June 8. Reading came down and went back, we have no doubt, quite pleased with their performance. Time alone hindered them from defeating us on the County Ground. They made 164 for the loss of 9 wickets and so deadly was their fast bowler, that we only managed to get 41 for the loss of 7 wickets. They outplayed us entirely.

G.A.

TENNIS CLUB.

THE season commenced with an early opening on Saturday, April 30th.

The popularity of this club and the interest taken in the game were shown by the attendance at Atherley during the first week, when the membership nearly reached a hundred.

We welcome the five past students who have joined the club.

The Courts were in good condition, and many members took advantage of the fine weather which favoured the opening days.

A list of fixtures has been printed on the membership cards, and it should be noted that matcbes with Winchester T.C. have been arranged vice Reading U.C.

Seniors v. Juniors.

This opening match was played on May 7th and proved an interesting fixture. The Seniors had in comparison a strong team, and proved victors by 11 events to 2. Nevertheless the Juniors played with keenness throughout, and several sets were closely contested. Misses Seed, Walter, Flew, Pearce, Stone, and Kent, and Messrs. C. Clark, Barley, Beare, Ashton, Bell, Harrup, and Parry for the Seniors and Miss Smith and Mr. Manley for the Juniors won events.

v. Winchester.

May 11th. A team of six represented the College in this match, which resulted in a win for Winchester 5-4. Messrs. Manley and Agate (3) and Messrs C. Clark and Turner won events.

v. Past Students.

May 14th. Our opponents had a strong team against us, and won by 8 events to 3. For the College Miss Walter, and Messrs. Turner (2), Barley and Parry were successful.

The fixture against the Staff had to be postponed, as several members found it impossible to play on tbe date arranged.

v. Commercial Travellers.

On May 21st we were entertained by our neighbours at Atherley, when a well contested match resulted in a win for the College by 8 events to 7. Misses Hamilton (2), Aubrey (2), Watts (2) and Flew, and Messrs. Manley (2), Turner (2), Clark, Agate and Parry won events.

The Barnardo Tournament took place on May 28th eleven members entered from this club, and of this number Miss Hamilton and Miss D. Ploughman reached the Third Round. Some good play was witnessed during the closing stages.

v. Past Students.

June 4th. Again the Old Hartleyans proved too strong for us, the result on this occasion being 11-3. Our team was weakened by the absence of several players. Miss Stewart, and Messrs. Parry (2), Agate and Beare won events. We are indebted to Mr. Phillips for Ices on this occasion.

v. Winchester T.C.

This match resulted in a win for the College by 10-7. Messrs. Manley (3), Turner (3), Parry (2) and Agate (2) won sets.

F.P.

TENNIS PICNIC.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is said that many a person crawled from bed early on the morning of June 11th only to lift the window blind and peep forth to see if it would be fine or wet. But the problem to them was not solved. Yet, armed with coats, ninety Hartleyites found themselves on the boat ready to start for Sea View at 9.30 a.m. Others went to lectures, some on an excursion of botanical interest, while not a few passed their day as they usually do.

The paddle wheels started turning exactly to time and we found ourselves on the way to Southsea. A mist hung over the water and one by one we donned our coats for the northerly wind was cold. Yet the boat was late on arriving at Southsea, and not content with calling at one pier of this watering place for the famous town of Pompeii, they must take us to the second and keep us waiting. It was suggested that they were waiting for the tide to turn so that we might drift to Ryde. But we did really arrive there before dinner and carrying our parcels of sandwiches, or whatever was bestowed on us for lunch, we trudged on to Sea View in real picnic fashion. The day was turning out to be a beautiful one. Neither too hot nor too cold, it was to prove an ideal one for the annual tennis outing. The Fates had decided in our favour—the rain went elsewhere.

We lunched where we would or could—by the roadside, or on the bade walls, and on the sands. And the afteroon was spent—well it would be better to let the excursionists tell how they spent the afternoon, but we believe that all made merry. A combined tea was partaken of and latter we played at cricket—there still exists a violent controversy as to whether the ladies won by one run or one hundred—and rounders and such like. But let us admit that we had a great day and at least thanks are due to Miss Aubrey, for the pleasant time we had.

We arrived in Southampton somewhere on the right side of midnight and we went home to sleep that day off and wish for the next Tennis Picnic, which, alas! some of us will not see.

CHESS NOTES.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is now a matter of history that the College Chess Club did not obtain the longed-for County Trophy. Its representatives were beaten in the final by Portsmouth A, but were by no means disgraced. It was a great achievement to reach top place in the North-Western Division without losing a match, especially as it was the first time of entry for the trophy. We wish them better luck and fuller success next time.

The Handicap Tournament resulted in Mr. R. S. Ruddle securing first place. The prize winners were :—

First	..	Mr. R. S. Ruddle.
Second	..	Mr. A. E. Hill.
Third	..	Mr. W. B. Chafen.

Profs. Masom and Watkin each kindly gave a prize, and the entrance fees constituted the third.

The session has been a very successful one; only twice has the team been beaten—in the final and against Gladstone Club. On the latter occasion the College was represented by students only. The session's results are :—

Matches	..	won, 5	..	lost, 2	
Games	..	won, 26½	..	lost 17½	A.E.H.

TERRITORIAL NOTES.

\+ \+ \+

THE Miniature Shooting Club finished the season by losing to "E" Company, and winning against "B" & "C" Companies so that on the whole of the 12 matches fired, 7 were won and 5 lost, the Company scoring in the aggregate 3831 points while 3794 were scored against us. The principal averages were:—

Rank and Name.	*Matches.*	*Points.*	*Average.*
Pte. Tucker, S G.	12	531	44.25
Sergt. White	11	480	43.6
Sergt. Hallum	10	426	42.6
Pte. Jupp	8	333	41.6
Corpl. Harvey	5	206	41.2
Sergt. Waterman	9	370	41.1

As soon as the new term commenced the Musketry Course was begun. It is a matter for deep regret that it was not possible to start much earlier, but without ammunition it is impossible to carry out a Musketry Course. The result was that the whole of the Instructional (?) Practices had to be rushed through in a fortnight without any pretence at instruction. This, of course, had its effect when the Standard Tests came along since the men were ill prepared. However, the results were not as poor as might have been expected under the circumstances. One thing must have been very forcibly impressed on all, was the great difference between the present method of having independent officers to supervise and mark the Tests and that which obtained under the old Volunteer regime where you marked your own scores—rather a quaint way of holding an examination, although no doubt highly convenient. With regard to the delay in starting, complaint is being made to the proper quarter and it is confidently expected that this delay will not be permitted to occur again.

As usual, the parades this term have been held out of doors in Mr. Spranger's field. Our thanks are again due to Mr. Spranger, for his kindness in this matter. An innovation however has been made by holding some of these parades in Marching Order. This has been necessitated by the late publication of the new conditions for the Battalion Challenge Shield, of which the Company is the present holder. Unless these parades are held the Company is disqualified in the Competition. The attendance at these Marching Order parades has not been up to the usual standard of "G" Company, some men seeming to imagine there was no use in parading fully equipped. Certainly it is a great pity that the parades could not have been held earlier in the year when the weather was cooler, but as the conditions were only received at Easter such was not possible. However, the parades having been ordered, surely it was the duty of every Member of the Company, who has the Company's success at heart, to attend. Instead of doing so many stayed away, the attendance falling from 55 to 30 and on the occasiou of Major Day's inspection there were only 29 on parade. The Colonel intends these parades to teach the men how to assemble their equipment correctly and it is impossible for a man to learn if he does not attend. The result will be that when we go to Camp, these men will come on parade incorrectly dressed, will be unable to put themselves straight and will be an eyesore and general nuisance to themselves and everybody else. That a man of intelligence should be content to be so neglectful passes comprehension.

The Whitsuntide Camp was abandoned owing to the death of his Majesty the late King Edward VII. It was a great pity that this should have interfered, when arrangements where so near completion. About 50 men

would have gone into Camp at Bursledon, and a grant of £17 from the Training Fund had been sanctioned, in addition to tents and other Camp equipment. Much useful work could have heen performed.

We are now once more brought near to our Annual Training. Camp this year is to be at West Down, (South Camp) which is on the western side of Salisbury Plain, and ahout 12 miles as the crow flies, from last year's Camping ground on Windmill Hill. The whole district is full of historical associations, and on the march from Amesbury Station to Camp, we shall pass fairly close to Stonehenge—indeed the main road passes right hy the side of this interesting relic. This year the Brigade will he under our new Brigadier-Col. Munroe, late commanding a Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, and a very keen and competent officer. He has just taken over the command from Col. Crichton, and we hope that for many years he may command the Hampshire Brigade and that during all the time and after he has been succeeded, "G" Company may lead the 5th Hampshires

The strength of the Company at the time of writing is 89 which is 18 more than at the corresponding time last year. We are still hopeful of ohtaiuing more recruits so that even yet we may attain the strength of 100 before we go into Camp.

C.S.

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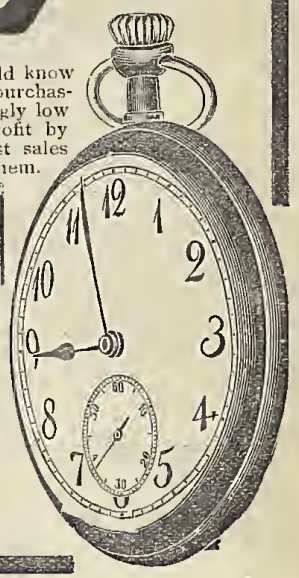
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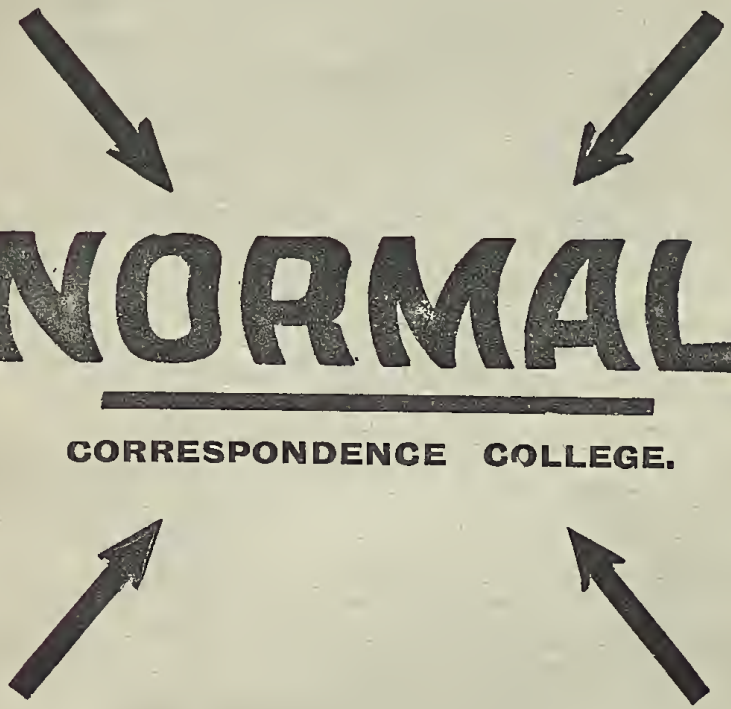
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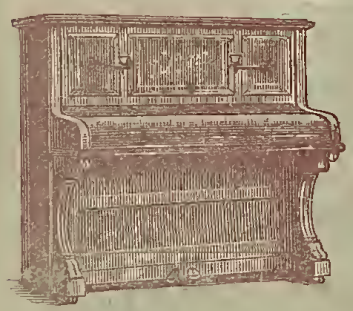
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